GENIN'S BAZAAR.

No 513 BEOADWAY.
St Nicholas Hotel.

The entire estire stock of this establishment

for the morth of October, 1857.

The assortment in each department was never more completed at the present time. GO IT, PANCAKES —Do you like Wheat or In-

FALL AND WINTER CLOTHING,

At Alexand Museor & Co's,

No. 441 Broadway (between Guand and Canal etc.).
In the Mee's Department may be found a large and devirable executioned of Clothing, and Fornishing Goods of all kinds, adapted to the season.

The Gustom Department is well stocked with the latest and most feshionable piece goods.

Boys' Clothing—Our assortment is unusually large and desirable. Breas and goods adapted to all ages, from three years and and apward, for fine or common wear.

No deviation, in any instance, from marked prices.

Alexand Munrox & Co., No. 441 Broadway.

STRARMS & MARVIN'S
WILDER PAYRET SALAMANDER SAFE
poscod by the celebrated
La Belle Lock.
WARRANTED FREE FROM DAMPHESS.
For cale by
STRARMS & MARVOS.
No. 40 Multay-st., New-York

GREAT REDUCTION-RICH CARPETING. CHITY & LOUBSERY, No. 408 Broadway, near Grand at, offsy their entire Fall. Importation of Royal Wilton, Velver, Tapester, Baussels, Tirrel-Ply and Ingrain Carpettens at great reduction from recont pulses.

We beg to inform our friends that our complete stock of ne-

styles of Fall and Winter Clothing is now ready and on sele, comprising every desirable design of Fabric and Yashlon for the present and approaching season. One Courons Drantment is extensively stocked with our labout importations of Cassimers, Bavers, Vastinos, &c., to which we ask special attention. Early selections will, of we sak special attention. Early selections will, o secure the choicest things.

Deveun & Co.,

Nos. 258, 259 and 260 Breadway, cor. Warren st.

JUST RECEIVED PER PERSIA.

BECCKEDON'S COMPRESSED BICARBONATE POTASSI, BETNOLDS'S GOUT AND RISEMATIC SPECIFIC, LOUDON TOOTH, Nat. and HAIR BRUSHES BOSMES, CLARE & Co., Nos 165, 273, 511 and 756 Broadway. HAIR DAE! WIGS!! HAIR DYE!!!- CRISTA Dono, No. 6 Aster House, has the safest, the surest, and the best Hair Dye in the world. His new style of Zephyr Scaps beat all for their natural appearance, lightness, and adaptability to the head. The Dye applied in private Copy the address.

FINE CUTLERY.—The undersigned call the at-beation of those in want of the above to their assortment-among which will be found some of the most beautiful and rare specimens ever imported.

J. & S. SAUNDERS.

Store only at No. 7 Autor House.

HUDSON RIVER INSTITUTE, at Claverack, New-ork—Male and Female.—Board and Tukkon \$120 per year. form opens September 18. Gonrismen Instructors in Plano losis, Penting and modern Languages. Stores in students' come. The Rev. A. Flack, A. M. Principal.

SEWING MACHINES.-WATSON'S \$10 Sewing SEWING MACHINES.—WATSON'S \$10 Sewing Machines are now for sale at No. 449 Broaders. These are the only machines really suitable for family and their price slace; them within the reach of all. Persons intending to purchase a Sewing Machine will do well to examine these household favorites before paying from \$75 to \$150 for heavy, cumbersons or complicated ones. It requires but one hour's thitton to become skulful operators. Lessons given gratis. This Machine has just been sustained by verdict of United States Circlett Court.

Watson, Worszer & Co. No. 449 Broadway.

BRAMHALL, HEDGE & Co., Manufacturers of CHILSON'S NEW CONE GOLD MEDAL HOT ALL FURNACE Visconoms No 398 Broadway, corner of Walker-st., N. Y.

HOLLOWAY'S PILLS AND OINTMENT.-Sallow heeks, dull eyes, a languid step, blotches and pimples on the ace and forehead—all three proclaim the victim of dyspepsia, and all these can be rapidly and durably cured by the use of these gentie, but thorough and irredstible, remedies.

SEWING MACHINES.—All persons who want a sering Machine of universal utility—one that will sew the gatest fabrice better than any other—ne best machine for family use, manufacturing, plautation use any use whatever—a machine that don't get out of order, and the which an industrious woman can readily earn \$1.000 a sec—one obtain it nowhere except at the office of I. M. Strone & Co., No. 458 Broadway, N. Y.

Wigs - Hair Dye - Wigs .- Batchelor's Hars Dvz is the best in the world—the only harmless and re-lable hair dye known—no blisters—no fits—no burning off the hir, the result of using the many base imitations. Avoid all others as you would escape ridicule. Barcentou's Wigs and Toupees surpass all. Barcentou's Hair Dye and Wig Factory, to. 368 Scoadway, opposite the Pack Fountain.

PURE CHLOROFORM (Sp. Gr., 1,497), prepared

HESBAND'S CALCINED MAGNESIA is free from

coplement taste, and three times the strength of the common Galcined Magnesia.

A World's Fair Medal and Four First Premium Silver Medals have been awarded it, as being the best in the market. For all by the Druggiste and country store-keepers generally, and by the manufacturer.

THOMAS J. HUSBANO, Philadelphia.

New Bork Daily Tribune

WEDNESDAY, OCTOBER 7, 1857.

TO CORRESPONDENTS. Belegathers, in sending us remittances, frequently omit to men-tion the name of the Post-Office, and very frequently the name of the State, to which their paper is to be send. Al-ways mention the name of the Post-Office and State.

is across can be taken of anonymous Communications. What ever is intended for insertion must be authenticated by the ages and address of the writer—not necessarily for publica-tion, but as a guaranty of his good faith.

We mand of undertake to return rejected Communications

The Tribune for California Will be ready THIS MORNING at 10 o'clock. It will cortain all the Latest News since the sailing of the last steamer, Money and Market Reports, Marriages, Deaths, &c. The S'ar of the West, for Aspinwall, will leave To-Day at 2 o'clock. The Mails close

at I c'elcek. Single copies in wrappers ready for mailing for sale at the counter. Price, 6 certs.

Advertisements for THE WEEKLY TRIBUNE of this week must be handed in to-day. Price \$1 a line. Circulation over 175,000 copies.

The temporary advance in stocks on Monday was succeeded by a decline yesterday. The diffioulty in borrowing money remains as great as ever, and securities are largely thrown on the market. Bank and mercantile disasters continue to be numercus and important. Three of the Hartford Banks bave, with others elsewhere suspended. Mesers. Willets & Co., a Queker house, and Messre Sa bers & Co. of San Frage see have failed. The failure of Mesers, Vail & Yates of Newark, one of the argest bat concerns in the United States, is also appounced. A number of suspensions in various cities are announced under our telegraphic head. Numerous failures which cause less noise than the fate of more prominent houses, but are perhaps, more significant of the crisis under which we are laboring, are reported, as they have been from dey to day for some time.

pepert from Boston is that the panic is blow over, and matters settling down into the old track. The failure of Mr. John A. Lowell is autheritatively contradicted. There was a great run on the banks of St. Louis, but they stood firm. The merchants held a meeting to consider the ques tion of the currency, and resolved to take it and pay it out at par. In Baltimore and Philadelphia the market is dull.

Gov. Policek's message to the Pennsylvania Leg islature is cautiously and moderately worded. It recommends that the banks be released from the penalties of a suspension, and that a redsonable peried may be fixed for a resumption. He also recommends some provision to secure the public funds which may be in thebanks, suggests an extension of the time on which the execution on judgments may issue, and deprecates any issue of bank notes of a amelier descripation than are now authorized

Various plans were proposed but none adopted efore adjournment.

At a meeting of the Democratic party of Philadelpt is held on Morday, a resolution was adopted opposing the ensetment of any law legalizing the suspension of specie payments by the banks. There can be no doubt that this is perfectly sound and just as an abstract proposition. In this State we have a constitutional provision which forbids the passage of any such law and nobody that we are aware of has ever questioned the policy of this prohibition. But circumstances alter cares; and the banks of New York are organized upon a truly democratic system, which secures the bill-holder egainst all contingency of loss. Under such a system the Legislature ought not to be allowed ever to anthorize suspension of specie payments. The public is sure not to lose, except in some indirect way, whatever may happen. But in Pennsylvania there is no such security for the public; and emergencies may occur is which the general welfare and the safety of the bill holder imperatively requires a temporary suspension. Whether such a state of things now exists in that State is for the Legislature to judge. At any rate, we trust they will do nothing in a panic or rashly. It would be much better that the whole subject should be postponed till the meeting of the new Legislature, than that it should now be decided unwisely. But whenever a step is taken in the matter, it should begin by enacting a general banking law, and allowing the issue of small notes. These reforms would not only berefit the public in the long run, but at once restore a healthy circulation to all parts of the State.

Our news from India does not change its aspect: and, as our readers will see from an article con'ed into our columns from The London Times, the gloomy view we have been compelled to take of the matter is fully shared by that journal. From Delhi we have advices to August 18, or nearly three weekslater. Up to that time the British had not retreated; but, on the other hand, no reënforcements had reached them, and they were engaged in the same sharp contests which for so long a time have daily decimated their ranks. From Cawnpore we hear that on August I. Gen. Havelock resumed his march upon Lucknow, at the head of a force which The London Times estimates at 700 or 800 men. He expected to be eight days in reaching Lucknow. By that time the garrison must at any rate have been reduced to great straits for want of food, having, ten days previous to the expected date of his arrival, only a week's provisions on famine allowance. It is reported in the Pays of Paris that Nena Sahib was also on the march for Lucknow with a force of some 15,000 insurgents, and that he had four days the start of Havelock. It is remarkable that we should have no intimation of such a fact from any English source, and accordingly we receive it with doubt; still it is not impossible. We may be sure that a man like Nena Sahib will not relax that hostility to the English of which be gave such dreadful proofs in the cruel and barbarous massacre of Cawnpore; and nothing is so likely as that he should gather a force to make head again against Havelock. It is rather curious, however, that with such an overwhelming superiority of numbers he should march away from his antagonist, instead of remaining in his road, either to give him open battle or to harass and wear out his little army. However this may be, the fate of Lucknow depends altogether on Havelock's raising the siege; for the 3,000 Ghoorkas, of whom we heard by the last mail as sent by Jung Bahadoor, cannot arrive there in time. A letter from Goruckpore of July 23, says that this force was then a few miles from that place, and would reach there on the 25th. They cannot, then, possibly reach Lucknow before the 15th or 20th of August, a week at least after the place will either have been relieved by Havelock or will have fallen by starva-

Another regiment has revolted in the Bombay Presidency, but the rising was put down and the men disarmed. In the Madras Presidency there are no reports of any disturbance.

Great dissatisfaction is expressed with Lord Canning, and the Government at home is beset with calls for his removal. Some of the London journals suggest the appointment of Lord Elgin, who is now in India, in his place. Lord Eigin, it seems, has gone there to propose an exchange of some 1,700 troops under his orders to serve in China, for an equal body of Hindoo soldiers. The latter, it is supposed, may be relied upon for foreign service, although they cannot be trusted at

The petition of the Calcutta merchants for the sholition of the East India Company will be found n another column.

Should the Bucephalus of a Commander-in Chief form a misalliance with the she-donkey of a sutler, we might expect a mule remarkable both for martial frishiness and for solemn stupidity. Gen Gideon J. Pillow is unquestionably an ass; but then he is an ass who imagines himself to be as valiant and spirited as the wild ass of the desert, and who, having smelled gunpowder as well as tasted thistles, labors under the remarkable ballucination that he is an animal of bravery and distinction. Now, we suppose we may assume, to drop our quadrupedal metaphor, that when a man is such an intolerable idiot as to think that he can write himself into a military reputation, the very fact is proof presumptive, and even proof conclusive, against the justice f his claims. Great soldiers are modest. There s nothing dubious about the achievement of heroic actions. There may be mute, inglorious Miltons in every cemetery. Men of science may have been wirdled out of the reputation which equitably beonged to them. We do not mean to say that this s in every re-pect the appreciative world which it should be. But when a man has been upon the tepted field, has drawn real rations and a rea sword, and has slept under genuine canvas-when be bas, either notens or rolens, advanced with assaulting squadrons, and been carried forward by the current of a heady fight-when he has, to put t in three words, "seen service," the public is then n a position to judge of his merits without being bored by his personal appeals. Gideon figured in all possible ways in the Mexican war-in strate gy, ditch-digging, diplomacy, charging, storming, scaling, deploying and maneuvering. At least he says so. He claims the honors due to the Conquerer of Mexico. He claims the right to bear a coat of arms exhibiting a deep pass across which a single wooden leg rampant is vainly endeavoring to leap, with the motto " Quorum magna pars fui" under all. Well, if Gideon was all this and did these things, it is not to be supposed that people are ignorant of his valor or achievements. If

A Spanish cloak great Gideon J. has on, Which from a maked Mexican he won,

cannot we behold his integumental trophies and admire without dislocating our jaws over his episties! Did Achilles ever write to the newspapers!

Did Ærens ever find it necessary to publish affidaeits sustaining the fact that he carried away his good old governor, pickback, from burning Troy Did David ever go before a Notary Public to make a protest in the matter of Goliah! Did the Duke of Wellington ever indite a defense of his own valor? The truth is, and Gideon J. ought to know it, that when one has really done a great action, the magnitude of it inevitably "sticks out," so that the foolishest way farer is obliged to notice it. But Gideon, baving been very familiar with briefs before he devoted himself to bombe, will cavil to the ninth part of a hair about his military merit, and in so doing shows that he has none to speak of. Our advice to this thrice pilloried Pillow is to fight and not write. Having had the directest kind of lie given to him by no less than three respectable persons, why does he not, by missive defiant, summon them to the field of honor? He can kill Gen. Scott before breakfast. Then, partaking of a slight repast, he can finish off John Tyler before dinner. Subsequently, and ere the evening shades prevail, he may compel Brigadier-General E. A. Hitcheock to bite the dust in the death agony. Does it become a brave soldier when his honor and veracity have been impeached to be idly dallying with an ignoble goose-quill, when his own trusty blade should be making his accusers to skip? Not that Pillow is not exceedingly vigorous in

his letter-writing. His reply to Gen. Hitchcock is a superb specimen of sarcastic language-a fact which we have the more easily discovered because the General, not to be misunderstood, puts all his bardest and sharpest things in italics, as the painter put "This is a horse" under his picture of that beast. The editor of The Nashville Banner thinks the letter too "epithetical," and does not approve of the General's "too liberal use of bluff." dissert. The General shows himself, in this at least, to be a skillful commander, not unworthy to have defended Gibraltar. When there is no legitimate shot in the locker, an officer has clearly a right to discharge at the enemy Dutch cheeses, numpkins, tenpenny nails, or whatever other in struments of destruction may be at hand. Pillow. being short of facts, opens upon Hitchcock a sharp bombardment (like that with which Dr Johnson saluted and vanquished the Billingsgate fishwoman) of nouns, substantives, adjectives and adverbs. Bluff, indeed! We should like to ask The Nash ville Banner who would not bluff, with the Tennessee Senatorship at stake, and with such a hand as Gen Pillow holds? His only hope is in bluffing with brow of brass and imperturbable countenance. It is pleasant, therefore, to notice how he does pitch into Hitchcock. He says that officer 'cravenly skulked from the point of danger." He declares that the said Hitchcock was "most comfortable when not under fire"-thus insinuating that he (Pillow) was a salamander, and was " most comfortable under fire." He sneers at Hitchcock for having been forty years in the army without a scar upon his own person," thus intimating that he (Pillow) in a very short space of time became one perfect and entire cicatrice from top to tce. He calls his antagonist "a son of Mars" by way of irony, and his effusions "dirty," being here in dead earnest. Then we have "intermeddler," "pimp," "convicted perjurer," and other pleasing titles, bestowed in the most liberal and amiable manner. The questions, in the elucidation of which all this fine language is used, are, 1. Whether Gideon J. Pillow is a brave man; and 2. Whether Gen. Scott was willing to buy a peace of Santa Anna for \$1,000,000. Concerning the first, we have little or nothing to say. It is of less Betwixt the than Tootsian "no consequence" tweedle-dum of the Pillow valor and the tweedledee of the Pillow cowardice, there is nothing to choose. We care no more for his bravery than for that of Jones, Brown and Robinson. People may write letters, if they please, showing him to have been as valiant as Alexander or as great a poltroon as Horace was at the battle of Philippi, but we hope they will not expect us either to print them

or read them. As for the other question, we consider it to have been answered fully by the declaration of Gen. word of truth in Pillow's rigmarole story about bribing Santa Anna. This is one of those cases in which the simple declaration of a gallant officer, whose veracity has never been impeached, is just as decisive as the verdict of a Jury or the opinion of a Judge. It has been the sole good result of Pillow's first most absurd address that it has drawn from one fully qualified by his position to speak, a grave and broad denial of the truth of rumors discreditable to the Government which have been vaguely floating about for years. The people of Tennessee can send Pillow to the Senate if they please; but it will be with a reputation for truth and veracity which will reflect little credit upon his constituents.

The California newspapers received by the last steamer contain advices from Oregon to the 18th of August. They mention the meeting of the Constitutional Convention at Salem, but beyond the choice of a Mr. Deady as President they are able to give no account of the proceedings. We published yesterday a letter dated Salem, Oregon Territory, Aug. 20, containing some remarkable statements as to what had happened in that Convention. This letter does not come from any regular correspondent of ours, though it professes to have been written at the request of one of them. The newspapers are referred to for further details, "if they are published before the mail steamer leaves for California;" but those newspapers have not come to hand, nor do we find in any of our cotemporaries any information from Oregon so late as the 20th of

Our correspondent, after mentioning that the Convention organized by the election as Presiden of a Pro-Slavery Democrat (but without stating his name), proceeds to add that before the Concention had been in session for two hours, but not till after some warm speeches had been made, a resolution was introduced of which the purport was to prohibit the discussion, on the floor of the Convention, of the question of Slavery. It would seem from the statement of our correspondent that this was a movement on the Anti-Slavery side. At all events he represents this motion as having produced a great excitement among the Pro-Slavery men, ending in the flight from the hall of the more timid or peaceable, and a general free fight among those who remained. Daggers were drawn, numerous shots were fired, one member was severely stabbed, two others slightly wounded. and several injured by jumping from the windows and in the pressure of the crowd attempting to force its way out by a narrow staircase. The fight and riot would seem still to have continued after the parties had evacuated the hall, and only to have been finally quieted by the action of the Mayor in calling out a military company, by whose interference the belligerents were disarmed. The

the Convention will reorganize, and will then contain a Free-State majority.

We confess ourselves to be a little puzzled as to the degree of credit to be given to this letter. Considering, however, the operations of the Pro-Slavery party in Kaneas, and the attempts of a Demo cratic minority of the Minnesota Constitutional Convention to get the control of that body, there is nothing incredible in an attempt on the part of the Pro-Slavery desperadoes of Oregon to carry things at the point of the dagger. We know from former advices that the Slavery question had been warmly agitated in the Territory, and that a fanatical party existed there, bent on bringing Oregon into the Union as a Slave State.

While the "bears" exult in Wall street, the

"bulls" hold sway in fillibuster stock. The coterie of amiable individuals in the North whose innocent peculiarities lead them to rob and shoot Spanish Americans, are impatiently waiting to hear the signal which shall call them to the field. The Tennessee, they say, left loaded with Minnié rifles and ammunition, and is now in New Orleans. It is believed that the slave breeders of the South have put up a million and seven hundred thousand dol lars in hard cash to support the cause of "manifest destiny "-an amount of money equal to half a dollar for every "nigger" south of Mason and Dixon's line. If anything could be more gratifying to the fillibusters than this prodigality of the slaveholders, it is the fact that the United States District Attorneys and Marshals are to give a knowing wink when those three thousand sandhillers leave for the San Juan River under the command of the scions of the chivalric South. Col. Frank Anderson was a passenger on the Tennessee; he returned the last time from Nicaragua covered with glory and rags, and he is anxious to again experience those manly joys. Col. Lockridge, too, was here a few days since, but his services were not appreciated by the fillibraters; he went away with his hopes for the future all dashed and drooping. The adventurers are confident that the laurels of victory will soon grace the brow of the gray eyed man of destiny. But how would it be if the banks in which the million and seven hundred thousand is unluckily deposited should become seized with the prevailing financial epidemic?

THE LATEST NEWS. RECEIVED BY MAGNETIC TELEGRAPH.

FROM WASHINGTON.

WASHINGTON, Tuesday, Oct. 6, 1857. The Government has received intelligence relative to the mission of William Carey Jones, different from what appears in the newspapers.

Attorney General Cushing recently made a decisio relative to the grants of land for railroad purposes saying: "A legislative grant by Congress does of itself propria vigore, pass to the grantee all the estate which the United States had in the subject matter of the grant, except what is expressly excepted. There can be no need of further assurance in order to give the State a title in fee.

The defirite location of the road will locate the grant upon the proper number of even sections on each side, with which the United States shall not previously have parted with the title, and the selection of the Governor's agent will determine what sections or paris of sections are to be taken instead of those sold or subject to preemption. Then the title to each particular parcel will be as complete as if it had been granted by name number or description.

Senor Irisearri had an informal inter lew with Secretary Cass to-day on the subject of his reception as Minister of Nicaragua.

It is not probable, as has been published, that the Government will advance money to contractors upon shipment of materials, instead of upon actual delivery at designated points for public buildings. Even if thi were done, the amount of relief to the money market would be comparatively small; beside, the law requires delivery before cash payments.

About thirty cases are remaining to be disposed of by the three Naval Courts of Inquiry. They will probably occupy six weeks' time. Capt. D. J. Sutherland, Assistant Quartermaster.

has been promoted to Quartermaster of the Marine Corps, with the rank of Major, in place of Lindsey, deceased. Capt. W. A. T. Maddox has been apprinted Assistant Quartermaster, in place of Suther and, promoted. The Mexican Legation has received no official dis-

patches concerning the Tehauntepec arrangement. The Court of Claims will meet next Monday.

The news by the Southern mail is unimportant Company I. Fourth Artillery, and detachments of two other Companies, bad arrived at New Orleans en route for Fort Leavenworth.

MONETARY AFFAIRS IN ST. LOUIS. St. Louis, Mo., Oct. 6, P. M.

A meeting was held yesterday at the Merchant's Exchange to consider the currency question. Mr Henry, Bank Commissioner of Illinois, made a state ment of the condition of the banks of that State, which was generally regarded as satisfactory. The Committee appointed to report on the subject convened in the afternoon, but adjourned without coming to a definite conclusion. The vote on receiving the currency at par stood at a tie previous to the adjournment. A resolu-tion was passed to petition the Legislature to issue no more bonds at present, and to create a sinking fund for the payment of the interest on those already issued Another meeting was held at the Exchange to-day.

The suspension of Lucas & Co. created no excite ment, as their assets are known to be ten times greater than their liabilities. There is a run to-day upon the Bank of Missouri

and the Boatmen's and Germans' Savings Institutions. There are no evidences of suspension yet. The regu ar banks remain strong.

At the meeting at the Merchants' Exchange to-day resolution to receive and pay out the currency at pa was adopted by an overwhelming vote.

FAILURE IN GEORGETOWN.

Washington, Tuesday, Oct. 6, 1857.

Mesers. F. & A. H. Dodge, merchants and importers in Georgetown, are said to have made an assignment. Heretofore they were considered the heaviest business firm in the District of Columbia.

MONEY MATTERS IN BOSTON. Boston, Tuesday, Oct. 6, 1857.

The financial panic has about disappeared, and busi ess in State street begins to assume its usual quiet character. Money, however, continues tight, and there are few transactions in stocks of any kind. No failures are reported to-day. The reported suspension of John A. Lowell is authoritatively contradicted. The following are the footings of our Bank State

ment for the past week:

READING RAILROAD STOCKS.

PHILADELPHIA, Tuesday, Oct. 6, 1857. Much excitement was occasioned among the stock-olders of the Reading Railroad last evening by the iscovery of an act of the Legislature of 1850 extendrg the bonds, which makes etockholders individually table for all the debts of the Company thereafter com tracted, with a provision " sot to include bonds which may be issued in lieu of bonds already existing." consequence, we are told, of this rist will be, that

EXTRA SESSION OF THE PENNSTLVANIA LEGISLATURE.

HARRISBURG, Tuesday, Oct. 6, 1857. This town is more than usually lively, for this season of the year, owing to the assembling of the Legisla-ture in extra session, in obedience to the Proclamation of Gov. Pollock, to take some action in regard to the suspension of specie payments by the Banks. Many strangers are here, beside the members of the Legis-

At an early hour in the forenoon a throng began to set in toward the Caritol. The two halls of the Legislature are very much improved since last year, the walls and ceilings having been beautifully painted in fresco during the Summer.

The Senate was called to order at 12 o'clock at noon. by Speaker Firney, and the House at the same hour by Speaker Getz. All but one of the members of the former body were present. Eighty of the members of the House answered to their names, sixteen being absent, two of whom afterward appeared. Soon afterward a Message was received from Gov. Pollock, as follows:

THE GOVERNOR'S MESSAGE.

EXECUTIVE CHAMBER, HARRISBURG,

THE GOVERNOR'S MESSAGE.

EXECUTIVE CHAMBER, HARRISEURG,
October 6, 1857.

To the Senate and House of Representatives of the Commonwealth of Pennsylvania, in General Assembly met.

GENTIEMEN: By virtue of the power conferred upon me by the Constitution. I have deemed it my imperative duty to convene the General Assembly at this time. An extraordinary occasion for so doing, as contemplated by the Constitution, has arisen, and accordingly you have been called together to take into consideration and adopt such measures of relief as the present exigencies may seem in your wisdom to demand.

A sudden and severe financial revulsion has occurred, inducing the suspension of specie payments by the banks of this Commonwealth and in some of our sister States. This result, however much to be regretted and deplored, was unavoidable, having become, from the operation of causes unnecessary now to be enumerated, a stern necessity. Thus circumstanced, the community are suffering from the want of a currency, the destruction of confidence, and the numerous evils consequent on financial embarrassment. Every department of industry has felt and been disastrously affected by the shock; trade and commerce have been paralyzed; the merchart, the manufacturer, the mechanic, have seen their bright prospects suddenly blasted, and many have been involved in a ruin which no ordinary sagacity or foresight could avert. Many of our furnaces, rolling-mills and factories have been closed, extensive and valuable coal operations have been suspended or abandoned, and thousands of workmen are out of employment, oppressed with doubt and anxiety, and alarmed with sloomy apprehensions of the future.

It is not my intention to discuss in this community.

It is not my intention to discuss in this community are and commercial embarrassment. The evil is upon us, troubles surround us, and to relieve the community.

gloomy apprehensions of the fature.

It is not my intention to discuss in this communication the causes of the present financial difficulties and commercial embarrassment. The evil is upon us, troubles surrourd us, and to relieve the community, restore the confidence and bring back the prosperity lately epjoyed, and which it is hoped is but temporarily interrupted, prompt and harmonious action, wise and generous legislation, will be required. The present exigency requires, and every consideration of the present and future interests of the Commonwealth and the people would seem to demand, that the Backs should be released from the penalties and forfeitures incurred by a suspension, which should be authorized for such reasonable period as will enable them safely to resume the payment of their liabilities in specie.

To force the banks into a too early liquidation would compel them to require immediate payment from their debtors, and would entail upon the community the miseries of wide-spread bankruptcy and ruin; while, on the other hand, an unreasonable extension of the unnatural state of suspension would greatly increase the evils of an irredeemable paper currency. The resumption of specie payments should not be postponed lorger than is clearly necessary and the best interests of the community may require.

The general embarassment and depression of trade and commerce, and the consequent depreciation of the value of real and personal property, if permitted to continue, will seriously affect the revenues of the Commonwealth. The credit of the State, now so well sustained and so honerable to her character, may be endangered, not by any inability to pay, but from the difficulty if not the impossibility of procuring a me-

Commonwealth. The credit of the State, now so well sustained and so honorable to her character, may be endangered, not by any inability to pay, but from the difficulty if not the impossibility of procuring a medium in which payment can be made. The faith of the State must be preserved intact. I therefore recommend that the banks which may be relieved from the penalties upon such suspension by existing laws, shall be required to make a satisfactory arrangement with the State Treasurer, by which he will be enabled to convert the current funds in the Treasury and balances standing to his credit in any of the solvent banks of rer, by which he was the current funds in the Treasury and balances standing to his credit in any of the solvent banks of the Commonwealth into specie as soon as the same shall become necessary for the payment of the interest on the funded debt. And as a further relief to the community, and as a condition of the release of the penalties and forfeitures incurred, it is respectfully recommended that the solvent banks of the Commonwealth which paid specie for all their liabilities immediately prior to their late general suspension, shall be required (under such limitations and restrictions as may be deemed expedient), to receive the notes of each other continuing solvent, at par, in payment of all debts due, or to become due to them respectively during their suspension; the bank or banks resuming specie payments to be relieved from this condition. specie payments to be relieved from this condition.

For the relief of the debtors, provision should be made for an extension of the time in which execution on judgments may issue, and the period now provided by law for the stay of execution.

The issue of relief or bank notes, of a less denomination than five dollars, should not now be authorized,

ination than five dollars, should not now be authorized, nor should the banks, during their suspension, be permitted to declare dividends exceeding six per cent per annum. The monied institutions of the Commonwealth, it is believed, are generally in a sound and solvent condition, and if the measures suggested be adopted, the banks will be enabled to meet all their liabilities, supply a currency adequate to the demands of legitimate trade and the ordinary business of life, regain public confidence, aid and revive every branch of legitimate and all regain public confidence, aid and revive every branch of industry, and save their creditors and the community from the bankruptcy and ruin inevitably consequent on the intense pressure of the present linancial

The questions submitted for your determination are important and momentous. They rise far above all partisan or political considerations or calculations. A soffering community in the hour of their anxiety and peril, expect at your hands, prompt and patriotic action for their relief. Influenced by no other consideration for their relief. tion for their relief. Influenced by no other consular-ation than the public good, prompted by no other than honest and honorable convictions of a public and pri-vate duty, may the result of your deliberations meet the expectations, relieve the wants, and harmonize with the true interest of the people.

JAMES POLLOCK.

HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES.

In the House, before reading the Message, a resolu-tion was offered, requiring the banks to remit the account concerning their condition ere the Legislature had adjourned; and the question was debated upon after reading the Message.

The House postponed the resolution requiring statement from the banks before legislation. A motion for the appointment of a committee

thirteen to report on the Governor's Message was defeated by a vote of 17 to 74. Adjourned till to morrow.

SENATE.

Various bills relating to the banks were read and referred. One of these prohibits the issue of notes under \$20; another legalizes the suspensions and fixes the time for resumption, and another extends relief to the people by suspending the collection of debts by

banks.

Mr. Jordan's bill suspends the operation of the act of 1850, forfeiting the charters of the banks and imposing penalties for suspension; authorizes the banks to make loans and discounts and issue their own and other notes for a period of blank days; restricts dividens to six per cent; requires the publication of quarterly statements in newspapers; requires the suspended banks to take the notes of other banks in the payment of daks, under extra requiristions; requires deposits banks to take the cotes of other banks in the payment of debts, under certain regulations: requires deposits to be made with the State Treasurer, payable is specie; authorizes a stay of execution for one year in all cases where the defendant's estate, in the opinion of the Court, is worth the amount of the judgment, or where security is given. The act to take effect immediately on its passage, and its provisions to be accepted by the banks within sixty days thereafter.

Mr. Brown's bill relative to Railroad and Navigation Companies, prohibits them from incurring a floating dett greater than ten per cent on the capital stock paid—all engagements or promises to pay within five

paid—all engagements or promises to ray within five years being considered as floating debt; requires com-paries new having a floating debt of a greater amount to reduce the same, as aforesaid, within one year; and makes the President, Directors and other officers indiliable for floating debt beyond the amount

Mr. Brown's joint resolution expresses that it is the

bill: It requires the banks of Philadelphia and Fitts burgh to publish a weekly statement of their such and habilities, and the country banks to furnish seek month weekly exhibits of their affairs to the August General, who is to arrange them in tabular form any publish in one newspaper; limits bank dividends to the percent, clear of the State tares, until said banks have accumulated a reserve or continger fund of soi less than 25 or bigher than 30 percent on their capital stock and thereafter limits the dividends to mise per cour; and thereafter limits the dividends to mise per cour; fund shall be invested in State or United States leans, and deposited with the Auditor-General as additional security for the redemption notes, and to be applied to that purpose upon failure to redeem in specie; peablists banks, savings funds, and issurance companies from dealing in or purchasing bank notes at less than their par value; prohibits banks from purchasing or acquiring their own stocks after — day, and the circulation of bills of a value less than ten dollars.

WESTERN BANK OF SPRINGFIELD, MASS Boston, Tuesday, Oct. 6, 1857. Judge Merrick, upon the motion of the Bank Com nissioners, has granted a temporary injunction on the Western Bank of Springfield.

THE BANKS OF HARTFORD. HARTFORD, Conn., Tuesday, Oct. 6, 1857. The Charter Oak Bank, the Mercantile Bank and the Exchange Bank suspended specie payment this

morning. The officers of all the other banks met last nicht and resolved not to suspend.

SUSPENSION IN NEW-ORLEANS. NEW-ORLEANS, Monday, Oct. 5, 1857 Messrs. Voorhies, Griggs & Co. have suspens temporarily it is supposed.

THE FARMERS' AND MECHANICS' BANK AT

DETROIT, Tuesday, Oct. 6, 1857. The Farmers' and Mechanics' Bank in this city has been placed under an injunction by the Attorney

PHILADELPHIA STOCK BOARD.
PHILADELPHIA, Tuesday, Oct. 6, 1857.
Stocks heavy. Penna. 5s, 79‡; Reading Railroad
13‡; Morris Canal. 40; Long Island Railroad, 8
Penna. Railroad, 37.

STATE TEMPERANCE CONVENTION. STATE TEMPERANCE CONVENTION.

SYRACUSE, Tueeday, Oct. 6, 1857.

Mr. William Richardson, Chairman of the State
Temperance Committee, called the Convention to order, in the First Methodist Church, at 12 o clock today, and named C. C. Leigh of New-York temperary
Chairman. The Rev. E. W. Jackson, Secretary of
the State Society, was named Secretary.

Mr. Leigh, on taking the chair, raid that the Convention had been called in view of the rapid spread of
the evil of intemperance over the country, and in conacquence of the overthrow of the Prohibitory law by
the Courts. He arged the importance of laboring to usestablish entire Prohibition.

The Rev. Mr. Matteson delivered an appropriate

The Rev. Mr. Jackson read the call for the Con

vention.

Mr. Davis of Cayuga moved for the appointment of a Committee of Five on Permanent Organization.

a Committee of Pive of Carried.

Prof. McCoy moved for the appointment of a Committee of Seven, to report business; but on a suggestion he withdrew the motion.

The Chairman then appointed the following gettlemen a Committee on Permanent Organization: Mosen Davis and Ives of Cayuga, Mr. Bailey of Onsida Mr. Dickson of Cortland, and Mr. Renaington of Harkimer. Herkimer.

While the Committee were absent. Mr. C. C. Leight

Herkimer.

While the Committee were absent. Mr. C. C. Leigh made a few remarks on the operation of the Encist law—no law as far as the City of New-York is cocerned. For the prevention of drinking, the law was an entire failure. It had multiplied in stead of decreased drinking shops and drunkenness, and no true friend of Temperance would pretend that the law was in any degree efficient or an improvement over free trade in liquor.

The Rev. Mr. Jackson said he had traveled through the State as the Traveling Agent of the Society, and the general impression was that more evil existed under the present system than under the old iss, because there was no difficulty in obtaining license. In Dutchess County men reeked with the blood of their victims, murdered on their own premises while drank.

The Rev. Mr. Hosmer said that Cayuga County, and Auburn in particular, was worse off new than ever before. There were many more drinking places and much more drunkonness since the License law than previous to it.

Mr. Bungay of Herkimer and the Rev. Mr. Parks of Oneida made similar remarks concerning those counties.

The Committee reported the following list of perma-

of One ida made similar remarks concerning those counties.

The Committee reported the following list of permanent officers: President, the Rev. Dr. Parks of Oneida; Vice Presidents, the Rev. Dr. J. Miller of Cortland; the Rev. Dr. March, New-York. Secretaries, the Rev. D. W. Jackson of Dutchess County and Mr. A. K. Bailey of Oneida County.

Prof. McCoy renewed his motion for a Committee of eight to report business for the Convention.

The Rev. Mr. Jackson noved to amend by appointing a Committee on Credentials; and after a debate such a Committee, consisting of Mesers. Stebbins, Richardson and Hosmer was appointed.

Richardson and Hosmer was a

Prof. McCoy's resolution was then adopted, and the following Committee was appointed: Messrs. McCoy, Leigh, Mackin, Hosmer, Parker, Stebbins, Bungay and Matteson. Recess till 2 p. m.

Leigh, Mackin, Hosmer, Parker, Stebbins, Bungay and Matteson. Recess till 2 p. m.

AFTERNOON SESSION.

Rev. Mr. Jackson opened the session with prayer. Rev. Dr. Miller, of Courtland, made a report from that County favorable to the operation of the new law there in consequence of the refusal of the Commissioners to grant licenses to sell in small quantities. This action on the part of the Commissioners had created some apathy on the part of temperance men, but he believed a majority in the County would still vote for total prohibitien. In his own town, however, the foreign population would vote against temperance.

The Rev. Dr. Marsh reported that, through the ald of Peter Sinclair of Scotland, much interest in behalf of Prohibition had been created among the youn people throughout those parts of the State in which he had traveled, and much good had been done for the cause. Great benefit had been derived from his labors in New-England and this State by the interest which he excited among the parents of the children who attended his meetings. Dr. M. then attended to the advantage which could be engrafted by Temperance on the Sabbath-school system of the State. Three millions of children could be educated to Temperance, and carry on the cause when they who started had passed away. He then referred to the extent and progress of the religious and Temperance revivals at present going on in Saffolk County, and stated that crime had largely increased in that outsty under the Excise Law of last Winter.

Capt. Leonard Moore said he had just arrived in town, and found much difficulty in discovering where this Convention was held. He inquired at the "Re-

Capt. Leonard Moore said he had just arrived in town, and found much difficulty in discovering where this Convention was held. He inquired at the "Religious Bookstore," but the persons there did not know that a Temperance Convention was in session. He then asked where the largest "drinking shop" is town was, and being directed to it, had inquired there and been informed at once that it was held at this church [Laughter]. The Rev. Mr. Jackson reported from the meeting of the Hudson River Ministerial Conference, stating that the meeting was to reassemble at Troy in December next, and that all clergymen in the State were invited to attend.

Mr. Jones of Madison said he believed that there

Mr. Jones of Madison said he believed that there was more drinking in his county now than ever before, but that Temperance men were divided in spin on as to the proper course to pusue in regard to the present law. Some thought it better to do all the law allowed to decrease the use of liquor, while other deprecated interfering at all in the enforcement of a aw in which they had no confidence. He thought it worthy the considerate the convention to accertain whether, if drinking the enforce the law lift this was found to be so, a new duty might appear to open in the path of Temperance men.

The Rev. Mr. Marsh offered a resolution expressive of the affective of the Temperance men of the State for the late Oliver Teale, and of regret for his low, and sympathy with his friends. Adopted.

The kev. Mr. Ives, Chaplain of the Auburn Prison, which could seem for one instant to indores, or any way sanction the unholy and vile License law, or by any sention the unholy and vile License law, or by any sanction the unholy and vile License law, or by say effort to enforce that law, help increase the profits of the miserable wretches who have obtained licenses. He thought better of a man who sold rum on his own responsibility than of him who got a certain number of neighbors to indorse him as a fit man to sell rum. He agreed that no Temperance man could consistently slain his firgers by, in any way, touching the fifthy thing known as the license is a such a proceeded to show that the State was worse of now that under the old license law. He explained the operation of the present system which, he said, sought to give the license is the license and the proceeded to show that the State was worse of for Mr. Brown's loist resolution expresses that it is the opinion of the Legisla'ure that if Congress has no power to control or restrain the circulation of paper money, the Constitution should be amended so as to confer that power, and that if Congress has the power, it becomes its duty to exercise it.

The following is an abstract of Mr. Brown's bank Temporarus discipling open and that occasionally side to the present systems which, he said, sought operation of the present systems which, he said, sought operation of the present systems which, he said, sought operation of the present systems which, he said, sought operation of the present systems which, he said, sought operation of the present systems which, he said, sought operation of the present systems which, he said, sought operation of the present systems which, he said, sought operation of the present systems which, he said, sought operation of the present systems which, he said, sought operation of the present systems which, he said, sought operation of the present systems which, he said, sought operation of the present systems which, he said, sought operation of the present systems which, he said, sought operation of the present systems which as the State was worse of some than the State was worse of some the present systems which as the State was worse of some than the State was worse of some than the State was worse of some the present systems which are the State was worse of some the present systems which are the State was worse of some the present systems which are the state was worse of some the present systems which are the state was worse of some the present systems which are the state was worse of some the present systems which are the state was worse of some the present systems which are the state was worse of some the state w